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of them Mr. Bradby is fair. As we have said, some legends he picks up from his Saint Simon and other memoir-writers, that would not bear the test of rigid analysis, but they are not important.

One minor peculiarity may be referred to. Mr. Bradby seems to have an extraordinary taste for death-bed details; to the closing scenes he gives a space which seems excessive. The people at Versailles died very much like those of less importance. To be sure, formality and pageantry did not cease even at the death-bed, and perhaps it is for this reason that our author describes in so much detail the farewell hours of kings and dauphins.

It is possible that an equally vivid description of life at Versailles could have been given in somewhat less space and with somewhat less of detail. But condensation has its dangers. The advocate who speaks with fullness and reiteration is more apt to persuade his jury, than he who contents himself with a bare and condensed statement of facts. Mr. Bradby's book gives a fair account of phases of life and thought which are now as extinct, and seem almost as remote, as the ways and usages of the Pharaohs, and in the study of them one can find much interest and some profit.

JAMES BRECK PERKINS.

La Révolution Industrielle au XVIII^e Siècle; Essai sur les Commencements de la Grande Industrie Moderne en Angleterre. Par PAUL MANTOUX. [Bibliothèque de la Fondation Thiers, IX.] (Paris: Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Édition. 1906. Pp. 544.)

THE Industrial Revolution in England offers a field for historical research still inadequately explored. Over two decades have elapsed since the fragmentary studies of Held and Toynbee. It has remained for a foreigner, after several years of investigation, to make from a wider range of sources than either of these a serious examination of this difficult subject,—difficult not only from the complication of the questions involved but from the comparative paucity of evidence available for their resolution. M. Mantoux, with considerable thoroughness and critical discrimination, has used a large part of the printed contemporary material, the *Journals of the House of Commons* as well as the statutes, the observations of foreign travellers as well as the assertions of native pamphleteers, some four or five local newspaper files besides the *Annual Register* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He has also of course consulted more recent books, general and local, biographical and technical. But more than any of his forerunners he has utilized documentary material, the Place and Webb collections in London, the Wedgewood papers in Liverpool, the Soho, Wyatt, Timmins and Clarke papers in Birmingham and the Owen papers in Manchester. The result is a well-written book which for the time being will stand as the best description we possess of this great turning-point in economic history.

The work falls into three main parts. The first, entitled "The Antecedents", deals with the domestic system in the woollen manufactures as typical of the older form of industrial organization, with the expansion of commerce and transportation, and with the agricultural changes which characterized the eighteenth century. The second part vivaciously describes, with some new details but with little that is fresh in point of view, the history of the chief among the great transforming inventions, commencing naturally with those in the cotton industry, passing on to coal and iron and concluding with the steam engine. A review of the immediate consequences of the new industrial order forms the third and last section of the book. In well-arranged sequence are discussed the changes in amount and distribution of population, the formation and character of the new industrial capitalist class, the condition of the working class both in and outside the factory, and the struggle between the old and new policies, state intervention and *laissez faire*. Here especially is manifested the author's talent for narration, for the facile grouping of multifarious details. He recognizes that in economic history "a multitude of obscure facts, almost insignificant in detail, group themselves in great confused wholes and interact in infinite modifications. To grasp all of them is a task which must be renounced, and when some of them are chosen for description it cannot be ignored that there vanishes, with a part of reality, the somewhat vain ambition of rigorous distinctions and of complete explanations." M. Mantoux has perhaps shrunk too much from distinctions and explanations, but certainly he has succeeded in reducing to convenient order the "great confused whole" which forms the first stages of the Industrial Revolution.

That there should be some slips in handling such a complex mass of details is inevitable. In addition to the appended page of errata, there are some incorrect references in the foot-notes and here and there some errors of fact, such, for instance, as the statement that cotton from Virginia and the Carolinas was first imported at Liverpool in 1794, or that in 1753 the statutes of the Framework Knitters' Company were abolished by Parliament. The existing evidence scarcely warrants the repeated assertion of "a veritable arrest of development" and "diminishing production" in the iron industry of England previous to the middle of the eighteenth century. There is an apparent contradiction on an important point regarding the cotton industry. Following the usual view, it is stated that the industry "had all the advantages of liberty", yet later comes an equally positive declaration that it "did not escape from protection and from official restraint". One balks at an occasional rhetorical flourish such as that which ends the chapter on labor conditions: It was on the money of the poor, extorted half from the public, half from the poor themselves, that the great fortunes of industrial capital were erected." But more disquieting than these random inaccuracies are the errors in the chapter on agricultural changes. M. Mantoux fails to recognize the composite nature of the class of yeomen

and gives too early a date to the decline of this class. He repeats the erroneous view as to the devastating character of the sixteenth-century inclosures. More and Latimer are quoted, as might be expected, but after Miss Lamond's labors it is surprising to find Hales's *Discourse* figuring as "William Stafford in 1580" (with a reference to W. Stafford, *Pictorial History of England*). Despite a foot-note citing contemporary pamphlets and despite further information ready at hand, he asserts the cessation of the inclosure movement in the seventeenth century. The further description of eighteenth-century agricultural conditions is almost equally unsatisfactory. The inclosures of this period are not properly characterized either in their methods, their purposes or their resulting effects. Smaller matters may be passed over; it is of less moment that a quarter (of wheat) should be described as a measure of weight or that the system of "roundsmen" should be completely misunderstood. In a second edition the whole chapter should undergo a thorough revision and it is to be hoped that then at least Hasbach's *Die englischen Landarbeiter* (1894) and H. C. Taylor's brief but useful monograph on the decline of landowning farmers in England will not be neglected. In that revised edition the works of Reuleaux and Matschoss should also be consulted for the history of the steam engine.

Even within the limits of time, country and method of treatment which he has judiciously drawn, M. Mantoux has not, unfortunately, fully attained his purpose of deducing the "general notions indispensable for the orientation of new research". Good in the main as historical description, this skillfully constructed and industrious narrative falls short in economic and social analysis. It does not sufficiently penetrate to the core of the matter. Kulischer's paper in Schmoller's *Jahrbücher* (1906) covering a part only of the same great subject, though with far less equipment of fact, poses more searching questions, suggests deeper connections and stimulates more keenly to research.

EDWIN F. GAY.

William Pitt der Jüngere. Von Dr. FELIX SALOMON, Ausserordentlichem Professor der Geschichte an der Universität Leipzig. Band I. Bis zum Ausgange der Friedens-periode, Februar, 1793. Teile II. und III. (Leipzig and Berlin: B. G. Teubner. 1906. Pp. xiv, 600.)

READERS who follow with interest Professor Salomon's activity in the field of English history will greet with pleasure this portion of his work on Pitt. An introduction to the present section and to a concluding volume which is to follow, was issued by the author in 1901. This introduction, styled by him the *Foundations*, was calculated to arouse in the reader misgiving. In its pages patient investigation and sound scholarship were manifest; but the acumen and brilliancy, which suggested the ability in the writer to produce a notable work upon his